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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY....., JANUARY 16, 1896.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The midnight bond business, says the Atlanta Constitution, will settle the third term hash in this country.

The recent census of Durham, taken by order of the Board of Aldermen, shows the population of that thriving city to be 11,700.

Homer Nods. The editions of the "Scottish Chiefs" that used to circulate in Fayetteville, purported to be written by Miss Jane Porter. We find Editor Dana, of the New York Sun, now ascribing the authorship of that fascinating book to her father, the late President Porter

The republican leaders in Kentucky demand that an investigation of the handling of campaign funds during the state campaign by the state executive committee, be made. It is charged that $10,000 obtained from the east has never been accounted for. Other damaging charges are made.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a worn or abraided silver coin "is legal tender as long as it bears the semblance of coin." The decision affirms a judgment for $315 damages against a street car company for rejecting a slick dime and ejecting the parties offering it.

The Engineering and Mining Journal estimates the value of all the mineral production in the United States last year at $698,000,000 against $568,00,000 in 1894. The value of the metals produced at $210,997,020 against $194,-095,622 for 1894. It puts the gold output at $45,000,000, silver at about $27,000,000, copper at $39,000,000.

Russia, whose calendar is twelve days behind ours, proposes to change to the Georgian calendar after the beginning of the new century. The authorities have not yet decided whether to jump over the thirteen days at once, or to accomplish their object gradually by omitting the first twelve leap years of the century. It would then require forty-eight years to bring about the change.

For the first time in the history of Colorado the gold output has exceeded that of silver. The year 1895 showed a wonderful increase in the gold account, while the figures on silver were almost up to the record of 1894. In '94 silver led gold in the mining race by over $3,500,000. Last year gold jumped up to $17,-340,495, and silver remained almost stationary with a credit of $14,259,049.

The Union is now composed of forty-five States, Utah making the forty-fifth. The Senate will now be increased to ninety members. There are now 356 members of the House of Representatives and the admission of Utah will increase this number to 357, as Utah will have only one Congressman. By Utah's admission the vote of the Electoral College will be increased from 444 to 447. Utah's constitution prohibits polygamy, but it is still practiced. The additional star will not be added to the flag till July 4, 1896.

Reports show that 1,782 miles of new railroad were laid in the United States in the year just closed. This is better than 1894 but is called small compared with the greatest year of railroad building the country has ever known—13,000 miles in 1887. The amount of railroad construction is quite a fair test of the general prosperity of a people, and it cannot be claimed that American prosperity reached high water mark last year. Texas got more new miles than any other State—224—and South Carolina got only 6, while the new mileage in this State was 39. All the railroad miles of the United States foot up 181,000.

Bradstreet's of last week says: General trade has not improved appreciably. Mild weather at Western points interfered with business in some instances, and the week continues to present characteristics of a between seasons period. December gross railway earnings are among the best of 1895, as far as increases are concerned. Total earnings of 109 roads for December were $41,778,109, an increase of 8.8 per cent. over 1894. The course of prices of staples continues to improve, with an upward movement in live stock, pork and other meats, lard, flour, wheat, corn, oats, Bessemer pig and bar iron. In addition to these firm prices are named for coal, tobacco, print cloths, steel billets, sugar, lumber, leather and hides, decrease being noted for coffee cotton and petroleum, in addition to the cut of one dollar for Southern pig and twenty-five cents for Eastern iron.

Senator Hill made a speech in the Senate last week which caused a laugh at the expense of North Carolina's Fusion Senators. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is somewhat difficult for this Congress to gratify the people of North Carolina. That State had sent recently to the Senate two distinguished gentlemen selected substantially at the same time, by the same body, and by the same combination. One of them (Mr. Butler) in his speech the other day had arraigned the Democratic party for being false to its pledges of tariff reform, and had given that as his reason for leaving the Democratic party and joining the Populists. Now came the other end of the combination, and said that the people of North Carolina were extreme high protectionists and wanted the re-enactment of the McKinley act. He (Hill) did not know how both of these Senators could be gratified." [Laughter.]

In the Superior court in Raleigh, Mrs Pattie D. Arrington was convicted of libeling ex-Judge Spier Whitaker, and was tried for writing and publishing in her weekly paper, the Criminal Docket, an article defaming the late Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, by saying he had by fraud secured a house and lot from her. Her evidence totally failed to sustain her charges, and it was shown that the sale was made under a court decree and was confirmed by the court. Justice Smith paid cash for the property. Judge McIver told the jury if it believed the testimony it was bound to find her guilty. She asked leave to make a statement, and, turning her back on the judge, addressed the crowded court room, saying: "I want to say to the judge and this crowd and the bar that I will never take back one word I said in the Whitaker case, but as to the Smith case, I will say that since I have heard and seen the evidence, I know Smith was innocent, but W. W. Vass is guilty, as he misled me. I am sorry I said anything against Smith." Judge Whitaker was completely and triumphantly vindicated.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Alfred Williams, one of Raleigh's oldest and leading citizens, and well known in North Carolina, died Thursday, aged 85 years. He was for thirty years in the book trade there. ——A boiler on a torpedo boat on Lake Maggoric exploded, sinking the vessel and drowning 12 people who were on board her. ——A violent storm in Northern Italy has done much damage on shore and to shipping along the coast. It is feared many lives have been lost. ——Hartly, Johnson & Co., and the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., have made deeds of assignment to the Columbia Trust Company. These two firms, which are really one, did an enormous whisky business. ——John P. Bones & Co., cotton and commission merchants, Augusta, Ga., were closed last week by the sheriff. Mr. Bones is out of the city and no statement is obtainable, but it is understood that liabilities will foot up $50,000. Speculation caused the failure. ——The cruiser Baltimore had a terrible experience in a typhoon in the China Sea December 6th-9th. The carpenter was thrown against a gun and killed and seven of the crew injured. ——It is said in Berlin that Transvaal demands as one of the conditions of settlement of the difficulties the abrogation of the convention granting British suzerainty. ——The Milwaukee (Wis) Press club elected Emperor William an honorary member. ——President Kruger demands £500,000 indemnity from the South Africa company. ——The British "Flying squadron" is ordered to assemble at Portland and twelve torpedo destroyers are also ordered to join the squadron. ——The Portuguese Government will allow neither Government to land troops on or to cross its African territory. ——The newspapers of Caracas demand that the Government send troops to the frontier of Guiana; the London Foreign Office denies the statement that British troops had been landed at Cuyund. ——Mrs. Lucy Mangum, of Wake county, was fatally burned. ——James D. Morgan, ex-treasurer of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons who stole the funds and ran away has been brought back; he pleaded guilty and judgment was suspended to give him an opportunity to reimburse the Grand Lodge. ——The Senate confirmed the nomination of S L Rogers as revenue collector of the Western district of this State. ——The British Government is rushing coal to its well fortified naval station at St. Lucia, near the Venezuelan coast, alleging as the reason her disturbed relations with Germany. ——Near Cleveland Ohio, a trestle gave way and a coal train plunged sixty feet to the bottom of the ravine; two men were killed and one mortally wounded. ——The Glasgow Herald claims to know that Lord Salisbury is as determined as ever not to submit to arbitration the entire Venezuelan question. ——The London Times urges a full disclosure by the Government of England's entire case in the Venezuelan dispute; it says the danger of a war is growing, but can be stemmed in this way. ——Henry M. Stanly says England will amicably settle her dispute with the United States, then she will not fear Germany. ——In Persia 1,100 persons were killed by earthquakes; several towns were destroyed. ——The General Pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by the House, carries $141,-325,820. ——A movement is on foot in London to bring about the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration. ——The greatest excitement still prevails in Venezuela over the position of the United States on the boundary question. ——The Transvaal government demands the banishment of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony and Dr. Jameson. ——Paul Verlaine, the poet, is dead. ——About 600 political arrests have been made in Venezuela, and it is believed there that the rebels are being furnished with British gold. ——The Secretary of the Navy recommends the building of at least 12 new torpedo boats. ——A former postmaster at West Williamsfield, Ohio, a prominent Republican, has been arrested and put in jail for putting up the sign "post-office" in front of his store after he had been turned out of the West Williamsfield, Ohio, office. ——The commanders have been assigned to the warships comprising England's "Flying squadron," which was ordered to by ready for "navigating duties" January 14th. ——A joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives looking to the formation of the State of Hawaii out of the Sandwich islands. ——The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has much matter before it; the Cuban question will be considered first; should the Cubans gain some decided success the Senate would readily grant them belligerent rights, the only question being when is the proper time to act; some of the members of the committee favor sending an urgent appeal to Russia to take charge of Armenian affairs and look after our interests, thus relieving us of "entangling alliances with foreign nations." ——A move is on foot to have the Venezuelan dispute settled by a joint commission composed of judges of the British and American courts of last resort. ——Lord Salisbury notifies the German Government that Great Britain will have the rights in Transvaal secured under the convention of 1884 at all costs. ——W. G Hoagan, of Virginia, charged with train wrecking in Illinois six months ago was killed at his home by persons trying to arrest him. ——The following are the net cotton receipts at all the ports for the year beginning September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 710,000 bales; New Orleans, 1,228,-144; Mobile, 147,001; Savannah, 544,501; Charleston, 218,040, Wilmington, 136,943; Norfolk, 204,798; Baltimore, 29,641; New York, 62,940; Boston, 70,569; Newport News, 6,614; Philadelphia, 24,572; West Point, 132,970; Brunswick, 47,337; Port Royal, 36,798; Pensacola, 6,915; Texas City, 35,702. Total, 3,643.573 bales. ——President Kruger of Transvaal makes the discharge of Dr. Jameson and the other persons conditional upon England's abrogating the convention of 1884 granting her suzerainty over Transvaal. ——The celebrated stallion, Pilot Medium, valued at $100,000, is dead. ——The Transvaal Government is angry at the slowness with which the Uitlanders are delivering up their arms; they had 30,000 rifles and only 3,000 have been surrendered; there are 10,000 Boers under arms who will not return to their homes until quiet is restored at Johannesburg. ——Dr. Jameson will be taken to England and tried for raising troops to invade a friendly nation's territory. ——Senator Joe Blackburn was renominated by the Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature. ——The northbound New York and Florida vestibuled train was wrecked on North Edisto river, thirty miles from Columbia; the engineer and mail agent were injured, how badly is not known.

The Vance Monument.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

The Fayetteville OBSERVER suggests that a penny subscription be started to raise funds for a statue to the late Senator Vance, each county to be called upon to see that the equivalent of a cent for each person in that county is contributed. "That would be $17,500 for our million and three quarters of population."

The Statesville Landmark thinks that the chief objection to this plan would be that many who are able to do a great deal more would content themselves with giving a cent. It is not so much a plan as the earnest prosecution of the work that is needed. Three active men and women in every county in the State could by some effort raise $100. There are 96 counties, and we would in this manner soon raise $9,600. Of course some of the counties would not raise one hundred dollars, and others could easily raise much more.

Cumberland, chiefly through Mrs. Neill W. Ray, and Wilkes, chiefly through Col. W. H. H. Cowles, are the two counties that have the first place on the honor roll. It ought to be an easy matter for Buncombe, where Vance was born and where his body lies; Mecklenburg where he voted and which county he claimed as his home for twenty years; and Wake, where as Governor three times, he resided for a number of years—we say it ought to be easy for each of these counties to raise $500. If they would do it before the spring, the example would be contagious, and by the anniversary of Vance's death, ten thousand dollars would be in the hands of the committee.

The following extract from a private letter from Dr. T. J. Boykin, of Baltimore, who was for many years one of Vance's warmest friends, contains a good suggestion:

"In reading one of the voluminous dailies a short time ago, my attention was attracted to the approaching completion of the 'Grant Monument' in New York. I think I saw it in the New York World. At any rate it spoke of the number of contributors to the building of that $500,000 monument, and stated there were over 80,000 contributors, who gave from one cent to $500 each."

This reminded me of the importance of some dozen or more North Carolina papers, calling on their subscribers weekly, for small donations, small contributions, any and all amounts from ten cents to $100 or $500 each, to erect the "Vance Monument." Why not, and keep the subject alive until the $25,000 or $30,000 are raised to build the monument? It is an absolute necessity and must be done. The question is not, shall it be done? But how best and quickest to do it? This action with the aid of the ladies will succeed.

(Wilmington Review.)

An excellent suggestion is made by the Fayetteville OBSERVER, that penny subscriptions be taken up all over the State for the Vance monument fund. In this way it thinks that $17,500 might be realized. The Statesville Landmark sees an objection in it and that is that those who are able to give more will give only the penny. Not at all. Many a man will give a dime or a quarter as readily as he will a penny, and this will help to make up a default on the part of some others.

(New Berne Journal.)

The Fayetteville OBSERVER prints the following as the result of the contributions to the Vance fund by the schools that have reported:

Col. Drewry's Military Academy, Fayetteville,	$ 7 00
Graded School, Fayetteville	4 10
Mrs. McNeill's and Mrs. Utley's School, Fayetteville,	1 50
Misses Ellison's School, Fayetteville,	1 00
Miss Mallett's School, Fayetteville,	1 00
Prof. Grimsley's Public Schools, Greensboro,	12 00
Prof. Davis's Public Schools, Tarboro,	2 60
Prof. Kizer's Public Schools, Salisbury,	5 00
Prof. Howell's Public Schools, Raleigh,	27 55
Prof. McLauchlin's Public Schools, Wadesboro,	14 25

If all the schools will do as well as these, the monument will soon be completed. Isn't it time New Berne was moving towards doing something for this Vance monument fund?

[The Sanford Express adds approval from Moore County. The Charlotte Times says $33 has so far been collected in the schools there.]

(Statesville Landmark.)

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Vest Handles Sherman and the Administration without Gloves.

In his great speech in reply to Mr. Sherman, last week, Senator Vest handled the Administration without gloves. Says a report:

Mr. Vest criticised the views recently expressed by Secretary Carlisle in favor of the national banking system and contrasted them with the views which the same gentleman had expressed in the house of representatives—the greatest speech of his life. He ridiculed the assertion of Mr. Carlisle as to the large amount of gold in circulation.

"I would like," he said, "to see a stocking filled with gold. I would like to find an old woman in the country, outside of Wall street (laughter), with a stocking filled with gold. I would make more than my salary in exhibiting her as a curiosity." (Laughter.)

WHERE THE YELLOW METAL IS.

"Mr. President, there is not a five dollar piece to the county in the west, outside of the banks. There is an irrepressible conflict on this question, and men must align themselves on one side or the other of the proposition to retain the single gold standard and the national banks. Then go to the people and have it done, and have an end put to the present condition of distrust and unrest. But if, as I believe, the people of this country will respond to the call of those who, as democrats and Americans, demand that half the metallic money of the world shall not be destroyed; that this financial despotism shall be struck down—the money of our fathers to be the money of our children—we propose to have it done at the ballot box and to crystallize it by legislation." (Applause on the democratic side and in the galleries.)

The President Isolated.

New York Sun's Washington correspondence, in part.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—By giving notice of a proposed issue of $100,000,000 worth of bonds President Cleveland has escaped the storm of criticism that would have been showered upon him in the Senate when the Elkins resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that bonds should not be disposed of at private sale, should have come up for discussion. Senator Elkins says now that he will not press his resolution in view of the fact that announcement has been made of the proposed sale of bonds to the public. The Administration will not altogether escape criticism, however, for to-morrow, the Finance Committee will report the House bond and tariff bills. When Senator Elkins's resolution reached a test vote in the Senate last week on a motion to take it up for consideration, only six votes were recorded in opposition, and they were supposed to represent the strength of the Administration on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber. On the Republican side the financial policy of the Administration has no supporters at all, and those who commend the bond call as necessary under the circumstances, condemn the causes which brought it about. In the debate that will take place in the Senate a concerted effort will be made to prove that the Administration might have long ago secured the legislation from Congress that they are now asking for in vain. Senator Sherman in his speech last Friday brought out the fact that Secretary Carlisle had, in a written communication, endorsed a bill almost identical in terms with that passed by the House, and which he criticised and condemned in a letter to Chairman Dingley on the eve of its passage; and other Senators will demonstrate that, had it not been for the opposition of Secretary Carlisle, Congress would have enacted at the last session the very legislation that he and President Cleveland are now so anxious to have adopted, and the impossibility of which has caused them to announce another big sale of bonds.

It will be shown that in February of 1895, Senator Gorman, acting for the Committee on Appropriations, proposed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $100,000,000, and to issue three per cent. certificates of indebtedness therefor, payable in two years, the amount not absorbed for the payment of obligations to be offered at public sale. The amendment also provided that any bonds thereafter issued by the Government should be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder. In his speech advocating this legislation, Senator Gorman made an elaborate statement of the Treasury finances, showed that there would be a large deficiency, and urged the Senate to provide for it then. Secretary Carlisle, however, interposed his influence in opposition, and Senators Vilas, Gray, and others, representing the Administration, also insisted that there was no necessity for such legislation and questioned the accuracy of the prediction that there would be a deficiency in the Treasury. The Republicans as a rule endorsed the position of Senator Gorman, but through the active influence of Secretary Carlisle the proposed legislation was defeated.

The Administration is now recommending to Congress what it would not accept at that time, and knowing that they cannot get it, they have forestalled the situation by giving notice of an issue of bonds. Of course, it is very well known that the Free Coinage bill to be reported to-morrow from the Finance Committee will pass the Senate eventually and sent back to the House of Representatives, where it will not be heard of again. The free coinage Senators can pass it whenever they see fit, but are disposed to allow the debate to run along for several days if desired. There will be no financial legislation by this Congress, and the important question is, therefore, will the people subscribe for the bonds advertised for by the Administration, or will it be necessary in the end to turn them over to a syndicate? Strangely enough, the Administration men in Congress predict that the popular loan will be a failure, and in saying this they are probably influenced by the belief that the President and Secretary Carlisle did not wish to first offer the bonds to the public, but were compelled to by the adverse criticism in Congress.

Free Silver Mexico is Prosperous.

Washington Post.

Mr. Ransom says "a dreat deal of American capital is being invested in Mexico and that a large number of American citizens are engaging in business there. The best of feeling prevails between Mexicans and Americans, and Mexico is generally very prosperous. The Diaz administration has been making unusual efforts to advance the Republic on the high road of substantial prosperity. Everywhere I go I find the most friendly feeling expressed for America, and I like Mexico and the Mexicans."

Utah, now a State, has about 250,000 population and an assessed valuation of $10,000,000. The prosperity of the Commonwealth is indicated by the fact that its banking capital is over $5,000,000, and the deposits in its 39 banks reach $9,700,-000. Utah is rich in agricultural possibilities and in the mines of gold and silver.

Will the Fleet Go the Levant?

New York Sun, Jan. 6.]

The rumor that Admiral Bunce's squadron, instead of going to the Gulf of Mexico, is to cross the Atlantic for a demonstration against the Porte would seem preposterous did it not come from quarters usually well informed. As the story goes, the full fleet now assembled, at Hampton Roads, including even the Indiana, and possibly reinforced from Admiral Norton's command on the South Atlantic station, is to enter the Mediterranean in order to compel Turkey to comply with our demands for indemnity for damages suffered by American citizens.

What warrant there would be in the facts for so strange a use, at this juncture, of Admiral Bunce's command, it is hard to say. Mr. Cleveland's annual message speaks of the fanatical hostility shown to our missionaries in Armenia and of the unwillingness of the Porte to give us proper information upon the condition of affairs, but it says not a word of indemnity refused or asked. On the other hand, it speaks of the imperial irade, exempting forever from taxation the American girls' school at Scutari, and of the obtaining of repeated assurances that our schools "shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected." Mr. Cleveland also said that our ships had gone as far toward the scenes of actual disturbance as they could, and that under the orders of the Sultan American refugees had been escorted in safety to the coast. Finally he remarked that European Powers had declared the right and duty to repress brutality in Turkey "to be theirs alone."

Under such circumstances to find a rumor prevailing that Admiral Bunce is to be sent over to collect an indemnity by the use of a fleet, while these European Powers remain "neutral," is a little startling. But even if there were no other considerations involved, to despatch our chief available cruising force on this mission to the Levant when matters of enormously greater moment remain wholly unsettled and menacing in the Caribbean Sea would be most extraordinary. The condition of Cuba to-day is well known; the fate of Venezuela hangs in the balance. Nobody can doubt that some untoward incident might make our dispute with England suddenly very grave; and would it not be a fine display of strategy, in such a case, to find our Atlantic shores stripped of all their best ships, and these bottled up in the Mediterranean Sea?

That Absurd Mediterranean Business.

New York Herald.]

We are glad to see that our contemporary the *Sun* in an editorial which we copy in another column emphatically condemns the reported purpose of Messrs. Cleveland and Olney to send our naval fleet to the Mediterranean, where it is not needed, instead of keeping it nearer home, where its presence may become all important.

As the Herald has already pointed out, affairs in Cuba are daily becoming more critical, and nobody can tell what developments any day may bring forth. Whatever they may be and whatever decision they may require the United States to come to, it is plain that the government should be prepared to protect American life and property in any emergency that may arise. For that reason the obvious place for our navy is the Spanish main and not the far distant Mediterranean.

Neither in his annual message sent to Congress only a month ago, nor when the diplomatic correspondence with Turkey was more recently submitted to that body, did Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Olney hint at any reason for sending our fleet to the Levant, nor does the public now know of any such reason. Why, then, this sudden move for a jingo naval demonstration against Smyrna?

The whole business is absurd and should be dropped.

[New York Herald Washington Cor., Jan'y 7.]

As far as can be ascertained, there has been no change in the determination of the authorities to force Turkey to comply with the demands which have been made for full reparation for damages suffered by American citizens in her empire.

When final action will be taken, or how much of the programme for a naval demonstration as prepared will be carried out, no one except the President, Secretary Olney, Secretary Herbert and Secretary Lamont are in a position to say, and none of these officials will discuss the subject.

In view of the gravity of the situation and of the publication of the administration's plans, it may be that the authorities will defer action. At any rate, this is the earnest hope of public men in Washington. Not only would the withdrawal of our vessels from the home squadron at this time be seriously deprecated by those who appreciate an early crisis in Cuban affairs, but it is felt that any interference by the United States in the Turkish complication while the situation is so delicate would be fraught with danger to this country.

No rational person here believes that this is a proper time to coerce Turkey into paying an indemnity for damages suffered by American citizens. It may be true, as the authorities believed when they prepared their plan of campaign, that Turkey will never meet our demands until they are backed up with force, but every one agrees that the United States should await some more auspicious time before resorting to drastic measures.

It is possible the administration may consider it to wise defer putting its programme into effect, and send Admiral Bunce's squadron south so as to be near Cuba in case of an early crisis. It would be an easy matter for the authorities to telegraph instructions to Admiral Bunce to go at once to the Mediterranean. It is unnecessary to give him any instructions as to the conduct of the proposed demonstration, once the vessels are assembled, as during his conference with Secretary Herbert he was fully informed as to the purposes of the administration.

The Herald's publication of the plans of the administration is a matter of great gratification to many public men here, who hope and believe it will prevent the administration from taking such a step as it has contemplated. Some are still reluctant to believe the authorities ever considered such an idea, but those who have taken pains to investigate have satisfied themselves of the accuracy of the Herald's statements.

Whatever denials have come from officials have always been to the effect that no orders have been issued for the concentration of vessels in the East Mediterranean. The authorities have tried to create the impression that no such plan as outlined in the Herald was ever contemplated, but when pressed for an authoritative statement in reply they decline to give it.

Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician has been giving his opinion of the health of Leo XIII. "If nothing unexpected happens," says the doctor, "His Holiness is in such health that he may very well live into the next century, and probably attain his hundreth year."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Record of the Venezuelan Commissioners

New York Sun.]

JUDGE BREWER

The leading member of the Commission, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, his father at that time being one of the American missionaries in that part of the world. He is a graduate of Yale, and a nephew of David Dudley Field, in whose office in New York city Judge Brewer was a law student. In the year 1858 Judge Brewer removed from New York city to the West, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterward in Leavenworth, Kan. He has also occupied various important places, including those of Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State of Kansas, and from 1870 until 1881 filled the office of Judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. Judge Brewer has also taken great interest in educational affairs, and was at one time President of the Kansas Board of Education. In politics he has been a Republican. He was appointed Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit in 1889 by the President, and as the Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Harrison in 1889.

DANIEL COLT GILMAN

Is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale College and has been an extensive traveller in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various countries. In 1875 he was elected the first President of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the *American Statesman*. His fame as a scientific man and historian is world wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the Republican organization. He is a native of Connecticut and is in his 65th year.

JUDGE RICHARD HENRY ALVEY

Is a native of Maryland. He was on the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Circuit under the new Constitution, and was re-elected in 1882. He was designated by Gov. Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland to succeed Justice Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, on its creation by act of Congress, at the desire of President Cleveland, in order to organize the new court. Upon the death of Chief Justice Waite, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, some of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who had been impressed with the opinions delivered by Judge Alvey on the Appellate Bench of Maryland, urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United States. This the President was disposed to do, but was deterred by the fact, it has been said, that Judge Alvey is a Southern man, it being feared that animosities might be aroused if that office went to the South.

ANDREW D. WHITE

Is the well known ex-President of Cornell University. He was born in 1837, graduated at Yale College as valedictorian in 1853, and after serving as attache to the American Legation in St. Petersburg became Professor of History at the University of Michigan, and in 1867 first President of Cornell University. He was appointed by President Grant on the San Domingo Commission in 1871, he reporting in favor of annexation. He was sent as Minister to Germany by President Hayes, and as Minister to Russia by President Harrison. He has studied, taught, and written history, and has had more diplomatic experience than any other member of the Commission.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT

Is a native of New York city, born in 1832, and a graduate and valedictorian of Columbia College. He is one of the leaders of the New York bar, has been President of the Bar Association, and was one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Commission. Mr. Coudert was President of the Manhattan Club for several years, and is now a member of nearly a dozen prominent New York clubs. He is a Democrat, and is classed as anti-Tammany. He presided at a mass meeting at Cooper Union called to oppose Tammany in 1894.

Which Will It Be?

Atlanta Constitution.]

The [Democratic] party itself will have to face this dilemma: It must either acknowledge that the repeal of the McKinley law has been disastrous to the prosperity of the people, or it will have to acknowledge that the experiment of the British gold standard has involved the business and industries of the country in ruin. Now, which horn of the dilemma shall the party take? Shall it agree with John Sherman and the republicans that the repeal of the McKinley law and the reduction of the tariff have wrought the indescribable ruin of the past three years? Or shall it maintain its time-honored, traditional position with respect to bimetallism?—that position that swept it into power in 1892, and the repudation of which has well nigh wrecked the party? Shall the party admit that protection for protection's sake has been vindicated, or shall it demand the restoration of silver to its old place as a part of the fundamental money, with mints and free coinage?

We know how the people feel; we know the views of nine-tenths of the democratic voters of the country; we know that they are in favor of the free coinage of silver and opposed to the unnecessary and unjust taxation which was levied by the McKinley law. But where do the leaders of the party propose to stand? What shape do they propose to give to the party declarations when the convention meets? Will they indorse the British gold standard boldly, or will they commit the crime of straddling, and thus indorse both the republican policies, or will they denounce both and stand on a genuine democratic platform?

North Carolina as a Rotten Borough.

Washington correspondence Greensboro Patriot, Jan. 5.]

Minister Ransom will be in this city several days. He is in the best of health and spirits. He is busy arranging matters for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee which convenes in this city January 16th. General Ransom has the entire confidence of this administration and will control the bulk of the patronage which goes to North Carolina just as if he were still Senator.

Children Cry for

Curiosities of War.

On January 1, 1895, the armies of the world included 4,209,000 men.

On a peace footing the regular army of China comprises nearly 400,000.

The total cost of our navy during the civil war, 1861-65, was $312,000,000.

Great Britain owns 3,212 cannons; France, 8,212, and Germany, 5,920.

After the great battle of Cannæ 52,312 dead men were found on the field.

On July 1, 1895, there were 261,000 men serving the navies of the world.

The Jews' war was the twenty years' war between France and Alegeria, 1827 to 1847.

The largest Krupp guns have a range of seventeen miles, and fire two shots a minute.

Switzerland has a population of less than 3,000,000 and a standing army of 130,000.

During our great civil war 61,362 men on the union side were killed outright in battle.

In time of war France reckons on putting out 370 men to every 1,000 of her population.

In our celebrated "war with Tripoli," 1801, the United States did not lose a single man!

It cost the government at Washington $345,543,880 to cloth the Federal army from 1861 to 1865.

The queen of England can declare war without consulting her ministers if she wills so to do.

At the present time all Europe is a well-armed camp and has so been for more than a quarter of a century.

The war of the Lovers was the seventh religious war of France, waged between the years 1576 and 1578.

The first standing army of history was that of Macedonia—about three and a half centuries before Christ.

The most expensive army of the world is that of Germany, which costs from $86,-000,000 to $105,000 000 per year.

France boasts of a navy of 408 ships of 290,000 tons and 612,000 horse-power and 80 others in process of construction.

Since the Mannlicher gun came into use the ratio is four killed to one wounded—just the opposite to what it formerly was.

The Forum gives figures to prove that the vaunted "armed peace" of Europe costs the people more than $1,000,000,000 per year.

Britain brags that the guns now used by her army will send a bullet through four ranks of men at a distance of 450 yards.

It is estimated that over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in the wars of the world since the opening of the Christian era.

The great gun factory at Washington—one of the largest in the world, employing 1,500 men—turns out guns valued at $50,-000 apiece.

The Italian navy is composed of 275 war vessels of 329,000 tons, and 500,000 horse-power, including some of the best battle ships of the world.

When Germany warred against France in 1870 71, she put 1,003,000 troops in the field. In the same war the French employed 710,000 men.

The Russian fleet comprises 173 war vessels, exclusive of the Black sea squadron. These vessels show an average displacement of 1,400 tons.

One of the expense items of the late war, as shown by the books of the war department, is the $97,031 which it cost to capture Jefferson Davis.

The statement issued by the treasury department on January 1, 1880, gave figures showing that the total cost of the war of 1861 65 was exactly $6,189,920,900.

President Lincoln made fourteen different calls for troops, asking for an aggregate of 2,842,748 men. Of the above number he succeeded in obtaining 2,690,-401 men.

Every State in the union furnished some federal troops during the war, Louisiana, 8,224; Mississippi, 545; Texas, 1,965; Florida, 1,290, and even Alebama furnished 2,576.

If the armies of Europe should march at an eight-mile gait, five abreast, fifteen inches apart, it would require nine and one half days for them to pass a given point.

If there should be a general European war, as many anticipate, the daily expenses of carrying on the same will be about $20,000,000. Between 1782 and 1815 Napoleon lost 2,250,000 French soldiers in his attempts to conquer Europe.

One of the big guns at Monterey, Cal., is thirty-five feet long and weighs 104,000 pounds. A two-bushel bag of powder is used every time the gun is fired and the cartridge which it hurls into the air with a velocity of 2,000 feet a second weighs 851 pounds.

Senator Butler's Speeches.

Washington correspondent Statesville Landmark.]

Senator Butler has made several speeches already. Some were prepared and some were extempore. He mixes his adjectives and adverbs when he speaks extempore, but he is fast becoming the leader of his party here. He is very shrewd and very ambitious. Senator Harris referred to his biggest speech as the "rant of the Senator from North Carolina." Mr. Butler will learn in time that when he addresses the Senate it is not good form to speak as he does from the stump in North Carolina. It is somethiug like the difference between addressing a backwoods jury and the Supreme Court. I have heard Roscoe Conkling electrify the Senate and I have heard the same brilliant orator speak to the Supreme Court in a voice and manner that would have disgraced a phonograph. I never blamed a justice of the Supreme Court for nodding. If Mr. Butler will change the fashion in regard to the Senate and the court, he will do a great deal towards improving the entertaining qualities of both bodies.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The [illegible]phic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes ***"I was troubled with heart disease*** for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. ***They said there was no help for me,*** that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,*** which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and ***It completely cured me. I sleep*** well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did: there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

IS A

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

Epps's Cocoa.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPP

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 16, 1896.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Something less than three years ago, when a sense of duty compelled the OBSERVER (at an irreparable personal sacrifice to its editor) to espouse the cause of the late Senator Vance in opposition to the President's course, no expectation of reward was indulged beyond the approval of a clean conscience. The paper has had a tempestuous career since. Yet, notwithstanding the powerful influences brought to bear against it, even reaching the extent of organized efforts to break it down, and in the face of the constantly increasing depression of business, the paying patronage of the paper (subscriptions and advertising) has nearly doubled. We are very grateful, indeed, for this kindness of the people, so quietly extended; and the more so, because very few have been the words of outspoken encouragement which have been offered.

In consideration of all these things, we have steadily improved the paper, and it is now our purpose, if sufficient encouragement is received, to convert it shortly into a semi-weekly, without advancing the subscription price. The town is not yet capable of supporting a daily, but the outlook is most promising, and we take our steps in that direction, though with caution.

THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

When the remarkable pronunciamento of the 22d of April last was issued through the Associated Press, ascribing to the President the intention to carry out a programme of high-handed and unlawful measures, the OBSERVER declared at once that no one but a man possessing a tyrant's heart could be guilty of using his great office for such a purpose. The hope was added that it would be promptly disavowed, and the administration organs (in this State, at least) hastened to make light of it, declaring that it was evidently a "fake." But it was not disavowed, and we have lived to see every one of its infamous propositions carried out, or an effort made to carry them out. Mr. Carlisle (a servant of the United States, paid to attend to their business and not to occupy his time in making speeches in advocacy of the pet theories of any individual, faction or party) took the stump in Kentucky, Secretary Smith in Georgia, Secretary Herbert in Alabama, and so on, in obedience to the programme; official patronage was withdrawn from newspapers that dared oppose it; General Ransom, though resident in a foreign country, retained his place as national Democratic committeeman for North Carolina; and one has now only to ask a Federal office-holder whether he is or is not in favor of the undemocratic principle of a third term, to be convinced of the completeness of the drilling which each one of the President's "200,000 government officials, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country" has been subjected to.

The President has gone from one step to another. He lives in an atmosphere of adulation. He lashes the miserable people who fawn upon him, and the more he plies the lash, the more they cry out in delight. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Hoke Smith eat their very words, without a grimace; and newspapers whose editors were once esteemed as men of backbone declare that that is perfectly honest which, two years ago, they said was vile and dishonest.

Emboldened by his easy victories over the abject people who tolerate or assist him, the President has at last entered upon a warfare that will end either his career or that of the Republic. He has attempted to suppress the freedom of the press, the cornerstone of liberty, and the issue upon which Mr. Jefferson defeated President Adams and founded the Democratic party.

The reader will find in another column the debate which the Radicals, Messrs. Chandler and Force-bill Lodge, precipitated in the Senate, on the 7th instant, in their effort to aid the President in his attempt to punish the Editor of the New York World for breaking up his war with England. It is significant of the President's complete affiliation with the Republican party that such extreme Republicans as Messrs. Lodge and Chandler should be his champions on the floor of the Senate and that his hitherto unwavering friend, Senator Gray, should take up the cudgels against him and in behalf of the newspaper he sought to suppress.

Last week we gave the text of the obsolete law of 1799—which had escaped repeal with the rest of the "Alien and Sedition" Acts by accident—which the President, in his fury, has now invoked against the Editor of the World, and expressed the hope that the latter would stand to his guns. We believe the President has overreached himself. It is true that not a word of this remarkable affair—the most momentous incident of the struggle between despotism and liberty that has occurred since 1865—has been allowed to reach the press of North Carolina by the usual channel of the press dispatches; and that, outside of the readers of the OBSERVER and of the comparatively small number who read the great dailies of other States, the people of our State are entirely ignorant of it. But the World has since come to hand, filled with defiance of the tyranny that would suppress it for preventing an unnecessary war; and leading papers elsewhere (outside of North Carolina) have aligned themselves with that journal in its noble fight.

The World has not only completely broken up the war which the President did his best to bring on, but it has prevented a repetition of the scandal of a secret sale of bonds, (such as the President made through his former law partner a year ago at a cost of many millions of dollars to the people.)

It is a mighty struggle which the President, in behalf of a centralized power, and the great New York newspaper, in behalf of liberty, have entered upon. In the first two pitched battles, the President has been made to bite the dust. Let the people take heart.

THE PRESIDENT LOSES HIS HEAD.

In other columns we give quotations from the New York World showing the efforts made by that paper to break up a repetition by the President of last year's secret bond sale. That, as our readers will remember, was effected through the President's former law partner, and cost the people some twelve millions of dollars. The World, as we pointed out last week, brought such a powerful public sentiment to bear on Congress that the Elkins resolution to forbid such secret sales of public obligations was sustained by a vote of 48 to 6—three of the six, by the way, being the "bosses" against whom the President had charged "perfidy and dishonor."

In the face of this menacing vote, the President issued a public call for bonds, and then sought to punish the Editor of the World, the author of his defeat, by invoking the obsolete war statute of 1799, calling for his imprisonment. We have elsewhere described the efforts of the President's Republican allies in the Senate to aid him in suppressing the World, and given the patriotic words of Democratic Senator Gray in opposition. Not content with this insane movement, the President rushes into print to abuse the World in a letter to Senator Caffery, which we also reprint. His evident anger betrays the trueness of the World's aim. Unless the President is prepared to admit that he was guilty of wrong in last year's secret bond sale, there is no apparent reason for his violent denunciations of the press for asserting that he was about to do the same thing again.

It is evidently the World that the President refers to, because, while all the leading papers made the same inference from the organization by Mr. Morgan of another bond syndicate, it was the World's persistent and skilful work that broke up the deal. In its reply to the President's letter, the World cleverly invites him to come out in the open and specify the paper he refers to. We shall see if the President has the hardihood to accept the challenge.

WAR RELICS.

The following letter from Major William A. Graham, of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, appeared in last week's OBSERVER, and we reprint it thus conspicuously because the local notice calling attention to it was accidentally omitted.

No doubt some of our subscribers in Harnett can supply the needed information as to the Drum Major's staff, while it is probable that the Pollocksville Masonic Lodge may find a voice through Major Graham Daves, of New Berne.

(Reprinted from the Observer of Jan. 9.)

The Drum Major's Staff of the Second Maryland Regiment. Where is It?—The Gavel of Pollocksville Lodge, Masons.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

In March or April, 1862, Lieut. James N. Turner with a squad of Co. B, (Iredell county) Second N. C. Cavalry, captured the Drum Major and associates who had stopped to *dine with a friend* (?) near Pollocksville, N. C. My recollection is that Lieut. Turner sent the staff home as a trophy. He was afterwards promoted to the Captaincy of Co. D, (Cumberland and Harnett counties), and was killed in the fall of 1864. His home was in Harnett county and he was engaged on the survey of the Western N. C. R. R. at the time of his enlistment.

Any information concerning the staff will be thankfully received by B. L. Bingham corner of Water and South streets, Baltimore, Md., or the undersigned.

The gavel of the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge near Pollocksville, can be restored if desired. Col. Taylor, Second Maryland Regiment, has it in Baltimore.

W. A. GRAHAM.

Machpelah, N. C., Jan'y 5, 1896.

Some time ago, by the way, Maj. Graham wrote to the editor of this paper asking if he could secure for him a copy of a report made by Captain James Strange of an action in one of our Eastern counties, in which Capt. Strange commanded his regiment, the 2d Cavalry. Can any of our readers inform us if this was published, and, if so, about what time?

CURRENT COMMENT.

We agree with the Wilmington Star that the Hill-Butler so called fun making is not an edifying spectacle for the United States Senate.

* * *

Empire, Kingdom, Republic: Sixty editors under arrest in Germany; none in Great Britain; one threatened in the United States.

* * *

It is openly charged in several of the great papers that the administration is endeavoring to discredit its own loan, so that a greater price may not be obtained for the bonds than in the secret bond dicker last year.

* * *

We are glad to see that Mr. Bryan is back at the helm of the Wilmington Dispatch. He is a vigorous and unusually well informed writer, who has the courage of his convictions—which are of a straight Democratic kind.

* * *

Recent events render it important to consider the adoption of a constitutional amendment changing the form of government to a single legislative chamber with a ministry chosen by and responsible to it. The accumulation of wealth has so invigorated the viciousness of the perverted method of electing a President which prevails that the will of the people can no longer find expression.

* * *

The resurrection of that neglected and unrepealed law of 1799, of the *genus seditio*, calls to mind the curious antics, last Summer, of Comptroller Bower (we believe Bower was his name), who refused to obey the law requiring payment of a bounty to the Louisiana sugar planters until *he* had ascertained whether or not it was good law. As it is well known that the Federal officials, under the present administration, know no law but the President's will; as the President had appointed the Minister to Mexico in plain violation of the Constitution and refused to undo his act even after his attention was called to the Constitutional provision which he had violated; as Bower (we believe Bower was his name) not only held up the sugar planters' bounty, but declared his master, the President's appointment of the Minister to Mexico to be illegal—a good deal of curiosity was excited as to what it all meant. But Bower was equal to the occasion. He put in evidence an old law a century or so old, which seemed to confer authority upon him to do anything he pleased. So we find this resourceful administration is equal to the present emergency. By the discovery of the century old law referred to (elsewhere reprinted), the President has put Mr. Pulitzer on warning that he must not repeat the operation which so completely knocked out the President's English war scheme.

* * *

The New York World is a thoroughly Democratic paper, except in the one respect in which all the New York Democrats are undemocratic, viz: in its opposition to the financial plank of the Chicago platform. That is to say, it opposes trusts and waged a vigorous war on Mr. Olney, when Attorney General, for neglecting to enforce the laws against them; it has opposed with consummate ability (and brilliant success, for the present) the President's undemocratic and unconstitutional assumption of the war-declaring power; it has opposed with like ability (and, in the present instance, with like success) the President's undemocratic and most unworthy secret bond dickers; and, confronted with an object lesson in the President's recent course of the essential danger of tolerating the third term principle, it has been converted from its undemocratic neutrality on the question of a third term as applied to him. It is a pity that it has not the courage to defy the influence of its environment to the extent of declaring against bond issues of all kinds intended for the preservation of the unauthorized "gold reserve." But we must give it abundant credit for the enemies it has made. That is the best test of the effectiveness of its work. Neglecting the British-gold-standard Evening Post, the most rabid of goldbug organs and now, also, the most violent opponent of Mr. Cleveland's jingo policy, the cuckoos have concentrated their fire on the World. Evidently, it is the World that has hit the President the hardest blow, and hence the screams of the whole brood of cuckoos, who apparently get their instructions from Washington.

Judge Clark's Translation of Constant's Napoleon

We recently received the 2nd volume of Judge Clark's translation of Constant's Napoleon, published by The Merriam Co., 67 Fifth Avenue, New York. It is a book of absorbing interest, and is a contribution of very great value to the Napoleonic literature of the English speaking peoples. Its scope is well set forth in the admirable preface with which Judge Clark has introduced it, and which we subjoin. One cannot help, by the way, in taking note of the turning point of Napoleon's career, observing how history repeats itself in our own day and country.

This is the Preface:

Though this work was first published in 1830, it has never before been translated into English. Indeed, the volumes are almost out of print. When in Paris a few years ago the writer secured, with much difficulty, a copy, from which this translation has been made. Notes have been added by the translator, and illustrations by the publishers, which, it is believed, will enhance the interest of the original work by Constant.

"To paint Cæsar in undress is not to paint Cæsar," some one has said. Yet men will always like to see the great *en deshabille*. In these volumes the hero is painted in undress. His foibles, his peculiarities, his vices, are here depicted without reserve. But so also are his kindness of heart, his vast intellect, his knowledge of men, his extraordinary energy, his public spirit. The shutters are taken down, and the workings of the mighty machinery are laid bare.

The late Prince Napoleon (who was more truly "the nephew of his uncle" than was Napoleon III.), in his *Napoleon and His Detractors*, bitterly assails this work of Constant, attacking both its authenticity and the correctness of its statements. But there appears no good reason to doubt its genuineness, and the truthfulness of many of its details is amply supported by other authorities. Notwithstanding its excesses and follies, the great French Revolution will ever have an absorbing interest for mankind, because it began as a struggle for the advancement of the cause of manhood, liberty, and equal rights. It was a terribly earnest movement; and, after the lapse of a century, interest continues unabated in the great soldier who restored order, and organized and preserved the new ideas by means of his Civil Code and a firm government.

Countless memoirs have been published by those who lived in those heroic times. Yet everything which will cast new light upon the chief actors in that great drama of humanity is still seized upon with avidity, especially whatever concerns the *Emperor*.

This is not merely because he was a great conqueror; for such were, after their fashion, Genghis Khan and Timour, and hundreds of others. But it is because of the human interest which attaches to the wonderful career of Napoleon and the events of which he was the central figure.

Never did poet or novelist imagine scenes so improbable. The son of an obscure lawyer in an unimportant island becomes Emperor of the French and King of Italy. His brothers and sisters become kings and queens. The sons of innkeepers, notaries, lawyers, and peasants become marshals of the empire. The Emperor, first making a West India Creole his wife and Empress, puts her away, and marries a daughter of the haughtiest and oldest royal house in Europe, the niece of a queen whom the people of France had beheaded a few years before. Their son is born—a king—King of Rome. Then suddenly the pageantry dissolves, and Emperor, kings, and queens become subjects again. Has imagination ever dreamed anything wilder than this? The dramatic interest of this story will always attract, but there is a deeper one. The secret spring of all those rapid changes, and the real cause of the great interest humanity will always feel in the story of those eventful times, is to be found in Napoleon's own explanation—"A career open to talents, without distinction of birth." Till that day the accident of birth was the key to every honor and every position. No man could hold even a lieutenancy in the army who could not show four quarterings on his coat of arms.

It was as the "armed apostle of democracy" that Napoleon went forth conquering and to conquer. He declared at St. Helena that he "had always marched supported by the opinions of six millions of men."

The old woman who met him *incognito* climbing the hill of Tarare, and replying to his assertion that "Napoleon was only a tyrant like the rest," exclaimed, "It may be so, but the others are the kings of the nobility, while he is one of us, and we have chosen him ourselves," expressed a great truth. As long as Napoleon represented popular sovereignty he was invincible; but when, deeming himself strong enough to stand alone, he endeavored to conciliate the old order of things, and, divorcing the daughter of the people, took for a bride the daughter of kings and allied himself with them—at that moment, like another Samson, "his strength departed from him." Disasters came as they had come to him before, but this time the heart of the people was no longer with him. He fell.

This man has been studied as a soldier, a statesman, an organizer, a politician. In all he was undeniably great. But men will always like to know something about him as a *man*. Can he stand that ordeal? These volumes will answer that question. They are written by one who joined the First Consul at the Hospice on Mt. St. Bernard, on his way to Marengo, in June, 1800, and who was with him as his chief personal attendant, day and night, never leaving him "any more than his shadow" (eight days only excepted) until that eventful day, fourteen years later, when, laying aside the sceptre of the greatest empire the world had known for seventeen centuries, he walked down the horseshoe steps at Fontainebleau in the presence of the soldiers whom he had led to victory from Madrid to Moscow, once more a private citizen.

That men of Anglo-Saxon speech may have an opportunity to see and judge the Emperor from "close at hand," and view him as he appeared in the eyes of his personal attendants, these volumes have been translated, and are now submitted to the public. Though the remark of Frederick the Great that "No man is a hero to his valet" is not altogether borne out in this instance, still it will be seen that there is here nothing of that "divinity which doth hedge a king." In these volumes Napoleon appears as a man, a very great man, still a mere man, not a demigod. Their perusal will doubtless lead to a truer conception of his character, as manifested both in his good and in his evil traits. The former were natural to him; the latter were often produced by the exceptional circumstances which surrounded him, and the extraordinary temptations to which he was subjected.

Certainly a truer and fuller light is cast by these volumes, upon the colossal figure which will always remain one of the most interesting studies in all human history.

THE TRANSLATOR.

The Fight between the President and the New York World.

The President appears to have been so exasperated by the success of the New York World in breaking up his war project and his syndicate scheme, that he has given out the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, to-night made public a letter of the President to him, which, had opportunity presented since Monday, he would have incorporated in remarks which he intended to make in the Senate on the bond bill.

It reads:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Jan. 5th, 1896.

"MY DEAR SENATOR:—I have read today in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt, as a basis of attack, the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper. No banker or financier nor any other human being has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate. No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact a decided leaning towards a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

"Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as exchange renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold. The unusual importance of a successful result, if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued to the people, by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, with which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now $20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

"This is the entire matter; and all these particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

"If Mr. Morgan, or any one else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate.

"I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

"Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained.

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Hon. Donalson Caffery, 1334 19th street, N. W."

THE WORLD'S REPLY.

(New York World, Jan. 10.)

Mr. Cleveland's Railing Accusation.

In his letter to Senator Caffery, published this morning, the President uses epithets the propriety and good taste of which may safely be left to the public to determine.

He expresses surprise that even partisanship should have believed that there was any secret arrangement as to an issue of bonds, on the statements of a "maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper."

To what newspaper does the President refer? It is the Evening Post, which on Dec. 30 said:

"There is now no reasonable doubt that another issue has been fully agreed upon, and that the details of a contract with a syndicate of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is the head have been arranged, so that nothing remains to be done to carry it into effect but for the Secretary of the Treasury to sign his name thereto."

Or was it the Tribune, which on Dec. 26 said that "J. Pierpont Morgan was in Washington Tuesday in consultation with President Cleveland?"

Or was it perhaps the Herald, which said on Dec. 23 that "the Administration has been in consultation with some of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate," and on Dec. 24 that "Secretary Lamont's recent visit to New York was for the express purpose of sounding leading banks and bankers of that city," and on Dec. 25 that "J. Pierpont Morgan reached Washington early this morning (Dec. 24) and *saw the President*," and further that "the visit indicated that the President feels it incumbent on himself to anticipate the failure of Congress to provide needed relief?" Or was the "maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper" some other whose utterance the World has quoted and need not quote again?

The President says that no banker or financier has "been invited" to Washington "in this business." The World had not heard that any such charge had been made. The President admits, however, that he has "anxiously conferred with those having knowledge of financial affairs," which describes quite plainly Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stetson. He says further that "no arrangement of any kind" had been made. Yet Mr. Morgan was able to announce to his syndicate subscribers important details which the subsequent call bore out, such, for instance, as that the issue was to be of twenty-nine-year instead of thirty-year bonds.

Finally, the President tells Senator Caffery that "all these particulars could have been easily ascertained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry." And yet the utmost diligence of all the alert newspaper correspondents in Washington, who use Senators upon occasion as agents in finding out facts, was unable to learn anything but lies about this matter. The White House was closed to them. The departments were dumb. No member of either house of Congress knew any of the things stated by the President. If the matter was so frank and open why were not the facts known somewhere where the correspondents could get at them? Why was a policy of Pinkerton-picketed secrecy enforced? Why all the mystery, the secret meetings and casual encounters in a Secretary's house? And why at last is the bond call made in the form best calculated to give the loan into the hands of the syndicate after all?

Without questioning the truth of any statement made by the President, we only wonder that while he was explaining he did not make the whole matter clear.

DESPOTISM VS. A FREE PRESS.

Force bill Lodge and Chandler, Radical Republicans, call up the President's Threat against the Editor of the World, a Democrat, and advocate its execution.—The Great Democratic Editor defended by Senator Gray, a Democrat, against the President and his Republican allies.

(Congressional Record, Vol. 28, No. 25, Page 562.)

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill (S. 1401) to provide for a popular loan through postal savings notes; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Chandler. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to make a brief statement in reference to this bill.

Mr. President, I noticed in the morning newspapers a message to the American people, communicated through the New York World, dated London, January 6, and signed N. M. Rothschild & Sons. A paragraph of this quotation is as follows:

"Until this boundary question is arranged we do not believe that either the European public or capitalists will take many American bonds for investment."

* * *

Mr. Lodge. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Chandler] a question. I desired to do so before he took his seat, but I was not fortunate enough to be enabled to secure recognition. I wanted to ask him a question in regard to a statement he made at the opening of his speech, not in reference to the financial details of his bill. I understood the Senator to make the statement——

Mr. Allen. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will let us get the routine morning business transacted.

Mr. Lodge. I simply wish to proceed in order on the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The Presiding officer. The Chair will state to the Senator from Massachusetts that the whole debate on the introduction of the bill was, as the Chair thinks, out of order. The bill has been referred, and is not now, in any form, before the Senate.

Mr. Lodge. That was because I was not fortunate enough to secure the President's eye, I was standing before the Senator from New Hampshire took his seat, and I appealed to the Chair for recognition on that matter, but was unable to secure it, and it was through no fault of mine that I was not recognized.

The Presiding officer. The Chair was unfortunate in not seeing the Senator.

Mr. Lodge. I am quite aware that the whole debate was proceeding by unanimous consent, as most of the Senate debates do. They are almost always out of order, except by unanimous consent. I saw no reason why I should be discriminated against after half a dozen Senators had taken part in the discussion on the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire, quite properly, as I think.

The Presiding Officer. The Chair has not sought to discriminate against the Senator. He has recognized the Senator, but the Chair has suggested that the whole debate is not in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Lodge. I am quite aware of that. Few debates are.

Mr. Allen. I object to further debate on this matter.

The Presiding Officer. The Senator from Nebraska objects to further debate.

Mr. Lodge subsequently said: If there is no other morning business at this moment, I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that I may now put the question to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Chandler] with reference to what he said about his bill.

The Presiding Officer. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to propound a question to the Senator from New Hampshire in reference to the discussion of a bill introduced by that Senator. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. Lodge. A loan of the United States is a measure of the United States, and into the letter the Senator from New Hampshire has read about the loan is imported a question of the boundary dispute with England in Venezuela, which is a matter of open controversy between the two Governments at this moment. We have seen other efforts to substitute private individuals for the officers of the United States charged with the care of our foreign relations by appeals to persons conspicuous in foreign governments for their opinions. We have also seen a similar movement by the New York Chamber of Commerce, a very eminent and honorable body, headed by a distinguished citizen of German birth, to take charge of the diplomatic affairs of the United States.

Mr. President, I think the Government of the United States, duly organized in all its branches, is perfectly competent to deal with affairs affecting the welfare of the country; and as the Senator from New Hampshire has read this letter from a firm of bankers and great money lenders, one of whom at least is a member of the House of Lords and therefore within the words of the statute, * I desire to ask him whether he does not think that an interference with the measures of the Government, and whether all those letters were not attempts to throw doubt on the credit of the Government; whether they were not intended to bring in the influences of foreign bankers in order to discredit the Government loan and the Government bonds even before they are issued, to force us from the position which we now occupy, and to try to make the Government more than ever dependent on a syndicate of bankers? I ask the Senator whether what he read does not come within that statute?

Mr. Chandler. Unquestionably the Senator from Massachusetts has correctly stated the law and has properly applied it, provided the telegrams sent during the last two or three weeks by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the editor of the New York World, were sent to foreign Governments or to any officer or agent thereof. That is undoubtedly true in reference to the telegram of Mr. Pulitzer to the Prince of Wales. He made a direct appeal by public telegram to the heir apparent to the British throne on a public question that made the relations between the two countries acute. He appealed to him in a sense which was derogatory to the sovereignty of the United States and contrary to the statute which the Senator from Massachusetts has read.

Mr. Stewart. Will the Senator from New Hampshire allow me? I listened to the language of the statute. It applies to citizens of the United States doing the things therein mentioned. I would inquire if Mr. Pulitzer is a citizen of the United States or the subject of some country of Europe?

Mr. Chandler. He was a Hungarian originally. I think he has been naturalized.

Mr. Lodge. Certainly he is a citizen of the United States, because he has been a member of Congress.

Mr. Chandler. All the telegrams sent by the editor of the World to the officers of the English Government in reference to the crisis that had arisen between the United States and Great Britain were violations of this statute, and if the President and the Attorney-General do their duty Mr. Pulitzer, if he ever sets foot upon the soil of America, as I understand he occasionally does, ought to be prosecuted according to law. [Applause in the galleries.]

The telegram to the Rothschilds, from the reply to which I read the statement that "until this boundary question is arranged we do not believe either the European public or capitalists will take many American bonds for investment," was sent to them as bankers. It was not sent, in form at least, to any official of the British Government, nor do I perceive that any other dispatches which were sent by the World for the purpose of obtaining an expression from foreign countries as to the probable success of the new United States loan were addressed to officers of foreign Governments.

Mr. Lodge. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether the governor of the Bank of England, which is a semi-official body, having close relations with the Government, is not an officer of that Government?

Mr. Chandler. The Senator from Massachusetts has recently returned——

Mr. Gray. Will the Senator from New Hampshire allow me?

The Presiding Officer. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. Chandler. I reprefer to answer the question of the Senator from Massachusetts first. The Senator from Massachusetts has recently returned from foreign travel and has come in closer contact with the governor of the Bank of England, doubtless, than I ever did; and if the Senator says that the governor of the Bank of England is an officer of the British Government I shall not dispute it.

Mr. Gray. Will the Senator be kind enough to read the section of the statute to which the Senator from Massachusetts refers, so that we may all have enlightenment as to its precise terms?

Mr. Lodge. I read the whole of it.

Mr. Gray. A single reading of it is not enough.

Mr. Chandler. The Senator from New York [Mr. Hill], the defender of the Administration on this floor, now happily located on this side of the Chamber, is engaged with the statute, and he will favor me if he will read it to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Hill. Whatever else the Senator from New York may be, he is not at this particular time the defender of Mr. Pulitzer. I will leave that to other gentlemen. The Senator from New Hampshire is a good reader and I will allow him to read the statute for himself, but will not allow him to interrupt it for the Senate.

Mr. Chandler. I should expect any interpretation of mine to be at once summarily overruled by the Senator from New York. But the law says:

Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States—

Shall be a criminal and be punished as

*NOTE—(See asterisk above)—

State Department Warning—Americans Must Not Address Foreign Officials on Matters of National Policy.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1896.

State Department officials, without comment, call attention, in connection with recent telegrams addressed to the Prince of Wales and others on the Venezuelan question, to the following provision of the Revised Statutes, taken from a law passed as long ago as January 30, 1799, and still in full force and unrepealed:—

"Section 5,335.—Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the government of the United States, and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States had not duly authorized, who counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence, with such intent, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government, or any of its agents or subjects."

But we need not discuss that matter here and now. The point is that the people of this country, who will ultimately have to pay these bonds, are not in favor of being robbed, either by a syndicate scheme or a so called "popular" loan scheme for the benefit of those who own gold.

The British gold standard has already robbed the people of an incomputable amount of treasure. They want the robbery to cease.

Mrs. E. A. Rainey
North Danville, Va.

Nerves Unstrung

Weak, No Appetite—Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health.

"Three years ago I had the grip, which settled in my head. It continued to grow worse and there was no rest for me. My limbs felt numb, my nerves seemed to be unstrung and I had no appetite. Doctors' treatment and other medicines failed to avail me relief. I obtained two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Restored Me

to myself. Last July I began to have bad symptoms, and I at once resorted to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued until I had taken three bottles, which not only restored my health but also cured my baby of a bunch and did him a great deal of good." MRS. EMMIT A. RAINEY, North Danville, Va.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. Apply at this office.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

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Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Consumption
AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For The KIDNEYS

For all diseases of the Kidneys, including Bright's Disease; as well as for all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Urinary Passages, there is no specific of equal value to LINCOLN Lithia Water. Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best and most effective of all Lithia Waters. An unequaled and unfailing remedy for **Gout, Rheumatism**, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, etc.

"A case of albuminuria, in which the patient was anasarca, extremities puffy, appetite poor, despondent and very weak, with general symptoms of Bright's Disease. On testing the urine for albumen the subsident flocculi occupied one-third of the tested fluid. After using one case of the Lincoln Lithia Water the subsided albumen occupied not more than five per cent. of the volume of fluid tested, and after using the second case the particles of albumen were barely perceptible. Lincoln Lithia Water has acted like magic in Albuminuria of Pregnancy. I have used several tests, where the Lincoln Lithia Water has been used, and can certify to my own knowledge to the foregoing facts. My attention was called to the above cases by Dr. F. W. Hughes, the attending physician. R. BIZZELL, Chemist and Druggist, New Berne, N. C."

Lincoln LITHIA WATER

is sold by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles,—$5.00 F. O. B. at Springs.

LINCOLN LITHIA INN open all the year. First-class in all its appointments.

Pamphlet and full information mailed upon request.

LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO.,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 16, 1896

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
FOR SALE—Special.
A. E. RANKIN—Groceries, &c.
CONSUMPTION AND ITS CURE.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Assignee's Sale.
CHAS. W. TROY—Government Sale—Real Estate.
S. SHEETZ & SONS—Beautiful Crayon Portraits.
CHAS. W. TROY—Government Sale—Real Estate.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.—A Lot of Good Horses and Mules to Sell Cheap.

Graded School Report next week.

Mr. W. E. Clark is not an agent of the OBSERVER.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Oates is convalescing.

Miss Lettie Rosenthal was recently married in New York. We do not know the particulars.

Nearly all the old 7 per cent. city bonds have been redeemed at the Bank of Fayetteville.

Mr. George Brandt, Jr., has accepted a position with the Consolidated Lumber Company at Spout Springs.

The Carolina Seed and Pecan Company, of Ivanhoe, N. C., will open a branch store here next week.

A collection was taken up in the Baptist church Sunday morning for the benefit of the Cumnock sufferers amounting to $5.45.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad employees, noble men all, have subscribed over 75 dollars for the relief of the Cumnock sufferers.

Gen. A. G. Brady purchased Monday from the Receiver the People's National Bank Building on Hay Street for which he paid $4,002 50.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Lineberry and Mrs. Roberson, $58.62 has been collected in this city for the sufferers by the Cumnock mine disaster.

On account of the Mardi Gras, at New Orleans, Feb. 17 18, the C. F. & Y. V. Rw'y. Co., authorizes the rate of one first class fare for the round trip.

Mr. H. de C. Richards, of New York, is here looking after his water works plant. He is a most welcome visitor to Fayetteville and we regret his visits are not more frequent.

The annual meeting of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce will take place at the Mayor's office this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year and other important business transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gaster have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emma Robeson, to Mr. H. Stiles Sedberry, which will take place in Hay Street Methodist church next Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Rev. Thos. H. Sutton, pastor of Market Street church, Wilmington, and late pastor of the Campbellton Mission church of this city, to Miss Mary Jane Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamb, of this city. The wedding will take place next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Hay Street Methodist church.

Mr. Frank Arnett, an old Veteran of the Civil War, was exhibiting to his friends recently a bullet which had worked its way through his body and dropped out from between his shoulders. He was shot in the breast over thirty years ago in one of the big battles around Richmond and the ball, though probed for, could not be found.

The Directory of the Co-Operative Cotton Factory changed the date at which the first installments were to be paid from the first week in December to the first week in January. Those who commenced paying in December are one month ahead. New subscriptions are coming in ever day and the full amount will soon be subscribed for.

Plenty of good sites have been offered the Committee of the Co-Operative Cotton Factory, but we learn that they have not yet decided upon one.

The Postmastership.

It is rumored that the appointment of Mr. W. D. Gaster as postmaster at this place to succeed B. H. Henderson, the Republican holdover, is assured. We understand that Postmaster General Wilson has promised Congressman Shaw that the appointment will go to the Senate in a few days.

Will Subscribe $10,000.

Dr. H. W. Lilly, president of the Bank of Fayetteville, received a telegram from the New York World last week asking if his Bank would subscribe for and if so how many Government bonds if a popular loan were called for. After consultation with the Directors, he replied that the Bank of Fayetteville would take $10,000 in bonds.

A Fine Selection.

The Ladies' Memorial Association, through its Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Worth, tendered to Mr. A. D. McGill, an invitation to deliver the Memorial Address on the 10th of May. We are glad to learn that he has accepted it. He is a fine speaker and an intense lover of the Southern cause.

K. of P.

The following is a list of the officers enstalled by Past Grand Chancellor, W. S. Cook, Grand Master at Arms, Jno. Underwood, conducting the ceremonies: H. L. Cook, C. C.; B. R. Huske, V. C.; J. W. McNeill, P. C.; H. R. Novitzky, M. of W.; J. A. D. Boone, P.; J. C. Vann, K. of R. and S.; E. O. Sedberry, M. of F.; Q. K. Nimocks, M. of E.; J. H. Spears, M. at A.; R. S. Amos, I. G.; R. Powers, O. G.

This should have been published in last week's paper, but was inadvertantly overlooked.

Cumberland Superior Court.

The Superior Court convenes Monday, Judge Green presiding and Solicitor Seawell prosecuting. It is a one week term for the trial of criminal cases only. There is an unusual number of cases owing to the miscarriage of the November term. Besides the numerous defendants under bond for trial, the following jail cases will have to be disposed of: Two murder cases, Joe White for killing Goodman at Manchester and Duncan McEachern for killing Anderson Tolly in 71st over 12 years ago; one for rape; one for attempted rape; thirteen for larceny; one assault and battery; one for carrying concealed weapon, and four for failure to pay costs.

People Like to be Humbugged.

Numbers of people, and some of them very intelligent looking too, were humbugged out of a dollar apiece yesterday, and the day before, by a patent medicine man. These men are wonderful talkers and their persuasive powers are marvelous. The OBSERVER reporter stood and listened at this one talk for fifteen minutes yesterday and he came mighty near getting him! It was the same old trick with fascinating variations, take your dollar, give it back with a bottle of medicine and a dollar or two thrown in. Finale: Take your dollar, give you a bottle of worthless stuff, skip. The victims get mad but the outsiders laugh at and jeer them and they quietly sneak away.

Unusual Preparations by Farmers

The farmers of this section are bestirring themselves as never before. They have already commenced to turn the soil. But what is better than all, they propose to plant a deversity of crops. Messrs Bevil and Vanstory have already sold hundreds of mules to the farmers and before the season closes they expect to have sold over one thousand. This is a careful estimate based on demand. Severe weather for February and March is predicted, but we hope it will amount only to several good rains.

Mr. N. B. Alexander as an Orator.

The talk of the town last week was Mr. Alexander's speech at the Knights of Pythias Banquet. Everybody knew Mr. Alexander was a fine speaker, but it was not known that he was the orator he proved himself to be. It was a speech that should be published and if we can induce Mr. Alexander to write it out, for he spoke without manuscript, we shall certainly publish it. But that could not do it justice, for it would lack the power, dignity and eloquence with which it was delivered.

Twentieth Annual State Convention.

The twentieth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North Carolina, will be held March 19th to 22nd at Charlotte. An interesting programme is being prepared. Some strong speakers have already agreed to be present. Every Association in the State should be represented by as many delegates as possible.

A Sad Mission.

Miss Annie Ellison went to Little Washington last week to attend the funeral of her brother, Mr. Frank Ellison. Mr. Ellison died from injuries inflicted by the explosion of a gun. Misses Annie and Maggie Ellison have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in their great loss.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Nash Bunting spent Sunday at home.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, of New York, is in the city.

Mrs. L. A. Weedon and Miss King are visiting friends at Sanford.

Misses Ellen and Lizzie Underwood have returned to St. Mary's, Raleigh.

Capt. J. C. Huske has accepted the state agency for the Catley Buggy Prop Springs.

Dr. Duncan Sinclair, of Robeson, is on a visit to his son, Mr. N. A. Sinclair, on Haymount.

Mr. Walker Hanks, of the Standard Oil Company, has been spending several days in the city.

Miss Douglas Smith, of Wilmington, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs Alex. Campbell, on Rowan Street.

Her many friends will be glad to learn that Miss Jean Evans, who has been so sick in Rockingham, is much better.

Gen'l. John Gill, Judge Hudson, Gen'l. Manager Fry and Chief Engineer Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, were in town yesterday.

Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Miss Mary MacRae and Mr. Cameron F. MacRae, attended the great Marburg Reception in Wilmington Monday night.

Master Jno. Atkinson left yesterday for Norfolk to visit his uncle, Rev. W. F. Watson. From there he will go to Edenton where he will enter school.

Mr. Jno. Underwood left yesterday for Hartford, Conn., where he goes to attend a meeting of the general agents of the National Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Powell and wife, of Pennsylvania, spent a few days in the city last week. Mr. Powell, who is a great sportsman, brought several fine dogs with him and passed the time in hunting.

What a remarkably bright little body our "Scotch Lassie" is.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—Entered into Paradise on the afternoon of December 30th RACHAEL BRYAN, youngest child of Dell and Archibald H. Williams, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Our loving Father wanted this little sunbeam, and he took her to Himself. She was too gentle, pure and lovely for this cold world. She was the pet and darling of the household.

She has been "transplanted to those everlasting gardens,
Where Angels walk and Seraphs are the wardens;
Where every flower brought forth through death's dark portal,
Shall bloom immortal."

McCULLEN—At his home in Fayetteville, N. C., on January 9th, after a short but painful illness, Mr. DAVID MCCULLEN, aged 25 years. He leaves a widow, an aged mother and many friends to mourn his loss.

A precious one from us is gone,
A voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant in our home,
That never can be filled

A FRIEND.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

At Washington, on Monday evening last, a brilliant reception was given at the Orton by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg. In the pretty parlors, where many vines of graceful bamboo twined themselves, those who received were Mr. and Mrs. Marburg, Mrs. William L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Grainger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grainger; Mrs. Edmund J. Lilly and Miss Mary S. MacRae, of Fayetteville; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Devereux H. Lippitt, Miss Augusta MacPherson and Miss Callie Reed French.

In the large dining-room a beautiful german was led by Mr. McIlhenny.

A charming feature of the evening was the quartette of negro voices which sang sweet old melodies for the enjoyment of the guests who were being served upstairs.

A number of strangers were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of New York, Mrs. Robt. Bridgers, of Durham, the Misses Bloxom, of Philadelphia, the Misses Bynum, of Lincolnton, Mrs. Edmund J. Lilly, Miss Mary S. MacRae, Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., and Mr. Cameron F. MacRae, of Fayetteville, Miss Tucker, of Henderson, and Miss Bush, of Raleigh.

Mrs. Marburg, who is well remembered by Fayetteville people as Miss Fanny Grainger, was beautiful in a Paris gown of black velvet and white chiffon, tastefully fashioned and with a garniture of pink roses.

Mrs. Devereux H. Lippitt was lovely in a pink ice crepe with trimming of black chiffon and feathers, and her bouquet was of handsome pink carnations.

Mrs. Jenkins, who until last week was Miss Colchester, of Virginia, and is one of Wilmington's latest acquisitions, wore a charming gown of ivory satin.

Mr. Marburg, who as host is both graceful and gracious, has just returned from Europe, where he has for several years been studying political economies and sociology.

He has published several articles which are both clever and statesmanlike, and show a very thorough knowledge of his themes.

***

Theories are continually exploding and old ideas giving place to new.

Since woman has appeared in public life, and in no country, says Thorghnerita Arliva Hamm, has she so successfully done this as in America, the proverbial jealousy of woman has gone "out of print."

The Atlanta papers in their creditable departments so ably edited by women, have been most generous in their praise of the group of brilliant women of the press, who have visited their city during the fall, and all spirit of rivalry or even competition seems lost in a hearty desire for the advancement of the sex and the perfection of the art.

Cynthia Westorie, of the New York Recorder, publishes this week a pretty sketch of Miss Corrinne Stocker and her work on the Atlanta Journal.

As she was a schoolmate of Mrs. Wm. H. Slocomb, who is yet a bride, Miss Stocker is quite young, although she has been for four years a successful newspaper woman.

Beautiful, talented, of an old respected family, and with a charm of manner which commands admiration, her home is the meeting place of a coterie of clever women and her future is one of fair promise.

***

Frank R. Stockton was discussed last Thursday afternoon by quite a full meeting of the "Sweet Bells in Tune."

The paper read by Miss Banks was most enjoyable. She spoke with affection of the author's delightful child stories, told in St. Nicholas, from which our bread and butter days were nourished, and of the inimitable humor which is of necessity healthful, bubbling over in his grown-up tales.

An amusing short story was read by Miss Marion Mallett, and every one was made merry by an old copy of "Rudder Grange," which Mrs. MacRae had unearthed for the occasion.

A hearty welcome was extended to several new members.

Much enjoyment is expected from the discussion this afternoon of Mrs. Burton Harrison and her tales of high life in America.

***

On Tuesday evening the Hotel LaFayette was the scene of a most brilliant and picturesque function.

The Bal Poudre given by the young ladies of Fayetteville as the first of the festivities of the Leap Year, was, of necessity, a success under the management of so able and gracious a Chief as Miss Laura M. Kyle and her four charming assistants, Miss M. M. Broadfoot, Miss M. A. Mallett, Miss E. H. Kenan and Miss M. D. Haigh.

Bright eyes shone brighter and cheeks and lips blushed redder by contrast to the wavy masses of soft powdered hair, and the young men were becomingly modest in the face of so much graceful attention.

The ball was opened by a stately march at nine thirty, and at twelve o'clock began the inevitable german led by the popular young Chief.

So enjoyable was the evening that when the strains of Home, Sweet Home, stole through the room, it fell only upon unwilling ears and hearts reluctant to own that the Bal Poudre was over.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEVENTY FIRST, Jan. 15.

Your correspondent asks pardon, in the beginning, for writing of matters purely personal this week; but she is so thoroughly engrossed with her work that she has not been able to act the easier role of newsgatherer.

If there be any truth in the trite saying that "variety's the very spice of life," your correspondent should find life at present spicy and full of zest, as she is teaching a school of 40 pupils at Galatia. We are learning the alphabet in both French and Webster's blue-back; we count in three languages—one, two, three—une, deux, trois.—unus, duo, tres; we decline love and hate in all the moods and tenses; we find fractions proper and improper; we take *interest* in some of our classes, while some have advanced to the dignity of *commission* merchants. Some of us think that compound quantities are wofully lacking in the quality of usefulness. In Geography we are gradually getting our latitude and longitude, while History leads us into the era of Discovery. We made a discovery in literature yesterday, and give the public the benefit of it: we found, upon examination, that Sir Walter Raleigh is the author of "The Chase."

Most of our people are Silver Democrats, who say that they want a platform whose one plank shall be three inches wide and long enough to reach every humble cabin in the United States. Do not accuse them of narrowness—they rather think that term applicable to their golden brethren. Our silverites are bi-metallists.

Misses Lula and Liza Ferguson, from Richmond county, were visiting Miss Hattie McPherson last week.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Lumber Bridge Locals.

Rev. P. R. Law is expected to return today from Pittsboro whither he went last week to preach. The Pittsboro church was Mr. Law's first pastoral charge, and he will meet with a warm reception from his old friends.

Dr. Stamps, Sr., is still very feeble.

We are glad to see Miss Lula McLeod home again after some time spent with her sister, Mrs. Dr. F. H McLeod.

Dr. McLeod, who has been taking a special course in New York city, and who has been quite sick, we are glad to report well again.

Lumber Bridge gets out a bright newsy paper each week. It has received a great many appreciative words.

School opened encouragingly on the 6th inst. The teachers and pupils seemed to enjoy the holidays thoroughly, and returned ready for another session of hard work.

At the Lyceum Friday night the audience were entertained by Miss Sudie H. Gay, Lida Law, Palmer Martin, Bessie McArthur, Almena McQueen and Worth Shaw.

Those who partieipate in the exercises next Friday night are: Misses Maggie Frazelle, Mery D. Law, Emma Currie, Messrs. J. C. Clifton and Jim W. Farrior.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomah and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

SPECIALTIES.

IMPROVED FIELD SEEDS AND TEXAS SOFT SHELL PECANS.

Call and see samples on Gillespie street. A nice present to all who call.

A LOT OF GOOD HORSES AND MULES

TO SELL CHEAP.

COME AT ONCE AND GET CHOICE.

1-16-96 4t A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Government Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of certain District Warrants issued by the Collector of the 4th District, N. C., I this day levied on the Distillery premises of W. F. Allred in Little River Township, Cumberland County, and the late Distillery premises of E D Kelly in Quewhiffle Township for taxes, penalties and cost, and will sell both tracts at the residence of W. A. Allred at public auction on Thursday, the 6th day of Feb'y, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Full description of each tract given at sale.

CHAS. W. TROY,
Jan'y 14, 1896. Dept'y Coll.

Government Sale--Real Estate.

By virtue of certain District Warrants issued by the Collector of the 4th District, N. C., I have levied on the late Distillery premises of A. W. Emerson and of Johnson Patterson, near Hope Mills, and will sell both for taxes, penalties and cost against said parties at public auction at Hope Mills on Tuesday, the 4th day of Feb'y, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Particular description of each lot given at sale.

CHAS. W. TROY,
Jan'y 14, 1896. Dept'y Collector.

A Service, Not An Offence.

New York World, Jan. 11)

What was the intent and purpose of the statute of 1799, of section 5,335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States? It forbade citizens of the United States corresponding with officials of other countries "with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government," or "to defeat the measures of the United States."

The last clause construes the first one. Common sense teaches that the prohibition was against any intent to influence foreign governments to hostility. Its aim was to avert injury to the United States, not to repel assistance.

The correspondence carried on by cable between the World and the leaders of thought and of influence in Great Britain was not such as would defeat the measures of the United States. On the contrary, it furthered them. It was of great assistance. It was an assistance to that arbitration which was the aim of Olney. It brought out the existence in England of a preponderating sentiment in favor of arbitration.

As the World said in acknowledging the message of the Prince of Wales, that message, together with the others, "has had an important effect. Conscience has obtained mastery over impulse." "The surest hope of lasting peace rests upon that enlightened moral sentiment which you have voiced and which we feel shapes the course of government in England not less than in America."

This was rendering a valuable public service. It must be remembered that England had been harshly talked to, bullied, kicked. These telegrams evoked responses of amity, of fraternity, pleas for peace, recognition of the United States, anxiety for friendship, horror of war with a nation bound to England by so many diverse ties. They showed that all these feelings existed in spite of the attacks that had been made.

This should have been a satisfaction to the jingoes. It made arbitration easier. Olney ought to have thanked the World. Cleveland ought to have thanked the World.

Instead, Chandler and Lodge by word of mouth, and Olney by implication, have attacked the World. They have sought to muzzle the World. They have sought to undermine the freedom of the press, the corner-stone of popular government, by resurrecting an obsolete statute framed a century ago when the popular voice was stifled and at a time of senseless panic in fear of foreign influence.

There is still time to change the bond call so as to make of this a popular loan. What the people want is, not to bid in competition with expert bankers, but to subscribe for the bonds at a fixed price. Why not give them the chance? If the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to fix upon 104½ as the price of bonds to a secret syndicate, he certainly has authority to fix upon a higher and fairer price for the people. At a fixed and definite price they would subscribe freely. They will not bid in the dark against the banks and syndicates.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local application. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood-diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is invaluable in all pulmonary affections and consumption. It enriches the blood, restores lost tissues, builds up the appetite and makes sound flesh. Pint bottles, $1.00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Cape Fear Dry Goods COMPANY.

—(SUCCESSORS OF ROSE & LEAK),—

TAKE THIS METHOD OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

Rose & Leak at Auction.

IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE LOT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE ADDED TO THIS STOCK.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM THE AUCTION STOCK.

This Company is composed of W. F. Leak and all of Rose & Leak's former salesmen.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Did you ever stop to think what indigestion really means? It means simply that your stomach is tired. If our legs are tired, we ride. The horse and the steam engine do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride; that is, let something else do its work. Foods can be digested outside of the body. All plants contain digestive principles which will do this. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains digestive principles and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Shakers themselves have such unbounded confidence in it that they have placed 10 cent sample bottles on the market; and it is said that even so small a quantity proves beneficial in a vast majority of cases. All druggists keep it.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator, the great Herb Tea, cures all kidney and blood troubles, torpid liver, biliousness, malaria and constipation. Large packages, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, &c.,

—OF—

FRANK W. THORNTON,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT BY THE ASSIGNEE WITHIN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

This is the most attractive sacrifice sale of

Goods of this Class,

THAT WAS EVER OFFERED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Stock is New and Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND CONTAINS NOTHING BUT THE MOST DESIRABLE GOODS.

The attention of buyers is especially called to

THE "DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT";

It contains all the latest novelties in high class dress goods with trimmings to match.

—A LINE OF—

Elegant Tailor Made Jackets

AND OTHER WRAPS WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

The Carpet Department

is very attractive.

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS AND RUGS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

The attention of country merchants is also especially called to this immense stock, the whole of which is to be sold at a sacrifice.

The Clothing Department

is just across the street.

The Entire Stock is New,

AND EVERY GARMENT WILL BE SOLD AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

Come and make your selections before the stock is broken.

SAMPLES

SENT OUT ON APPLICATION,

and purchases of $5.00 will be delivered free.

TERMS CASH TO ALL.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

Assignee for Frank W. Thornton.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 10, 1896—1t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Did you ever stop to think what indigestion really means? It means simply that your stomach is tired. If our legs are tired, we ride. The horse and the steam engine do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride; that is, let something else do its work. Foods can be digested outside of the body. All plants contain digestive principles which will do this. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains digestive principles and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Shakers themselves have such unbounded confidence in it that they have placed 10 cent sample bottles on the market; and it is said that even so small a quantity proves beneficial in a vast majority of cases. All druggists keep it.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator, the great Herb Tea, cures all kidney and blood troubles, torpid liver, biliousness, malaria and constipation. Large packages, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Beautiful Crayon Portraits.

You may not want one yourself, but perhaps you have a Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Son, Daughter, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, Friend or Sweetheart whose dear face you wish to have with you. These Beautiful Portraits (a sample of which we exhibit in our store) are the same size and quality as have been retailed for years at $10.00 each.

Every one of them are made by the celebrated ACME COPYING COMPANY of Chicago, who guarantee them both as to likeness and durability.

YOU CAN GET ONE ABSOLUTELY

Free OF COST "How?" "BY BUYING $10.00 WORTH OF GOODS."

"But I can't use them" "Yes you can, for we have many things that you need. Surely you can find something to suit you in our immense stock. We give you the portrait free, you pay for only the frame." Frames furnished at wholesale price.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

—WILL SAVE YOU MONEY IF YOU WISH TO BUY—

FURNITURE

OF ANY KIND, CLOCKS AND PICTURES. WE CARRY THE HEAVIEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE DURING 1896.

A. GARRASON.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: *"It is as represented."*

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

OYSTERS

in every style in the cafe.

W. F. RAIFORD,

FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTEVILLE Book and Music Store.

A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY, - - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Hay Street.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENsively in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

For Holiday Gifts!

Can anything be more pleasing than

BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES, IN PRETTY CASES,

containing the most *delicate* and *exquisite perfumes*.

—SUCH AS—

"SWEET CHIMES,"
"VIOLET BOUQUET,"
"LILAC DEW,"
"YELLOW JESSAMINE,"
WHITE ROSE."

Remember our popular and superior

GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE,
4711 FARINA,
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, etc.

FOR XMAS USE:

CAROLINA BAKING POWDER.
CHOICEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

H. R. HORNE

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

J. W. MURCHISON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

J. W. MURCHISON,

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The Directory takes this method of calling the attention of the public to the opportunity now offered to everybody to make a first-class investment by subscribing for stock in the New Phœnix Mill. The shares are $50 each, payable 25c. weekly. Every citizen of the town and county ought to have one or more. It is a splendid saving bank. Every parent should take one or more shares for every child in the family. Every merchant should liberally support the enterprise. It means business—trade, thrift and prosperity. The books of subscription are still open. Don't delay in taking stock, as the longer it is delayed the more it will cost to make the first payment.

Call upon or write to

JAS. D. McNEILL,
1-9-96 tf Sec'y and Treas'r.

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

The Beauty of Health

Features don't matter so much. Most any features will do if the complexion is clear, the eyes bright and the lips rosy. Hearty, healthy wholesomeness is better than mere beauty of features. A face full of the glow of good health—full of the kindliness and good humor that health brings, is bound to be an attractive face—a face that will make friends. The face tells the story of the whole body. "Murder will out"—and so will "female weakness" and nervousness and other disorders peculiar to women.

If there is a drain on the system and strength, the record of it will show in the face. If there is nerve nagging "bearing-down" pains, dragging and pulling at the most sensitive organs in a woman's body, the face will show it. Abused nerves draw lines of care and worry on the face. Nervous prostration writes its warning on the face long before it comes. Sleeplessness, nervousness and debilitating drains make more wrinkles than age.

Nine-tenths of the sickness of women comes from some derangement of organs distinctly feminine. Nine-tenths of this sickness can be cured and avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There is nothing miraculous about the "Favorite Prescription"—nothing supernatural.

It is the result of rational thought and study applied to medicine.

It has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over 30 years. It has made thousands of women healthy and happy, and has brought joy to thousands of homes.

In "female weakness" it acts directly and strongly in healing and strengthening the parts that are most severely tried. It clears out impurities and promotes regularity at all times.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

There are no Better Stoves Made than Bucks.

At our first exhibit in December we cooked 37 pans of buscuits in a 3-hours' run in one Range.

We propose to give our second exhibit on

It will be well for every housekeeper who can to see this Exhibition. We will show how rapidly you can cook on them, and how quickly you can heat enough water for a bath room. Remember the dates—and do not forget that you can buy Hardware of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Lime and other building materials at bottom prices from

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Fayetteville.

The sick and delicate need a gentle tonic stimulant. It is often a matter of life and death with them. The ideal nutrient and restorative is pure whisky. The whisky usually given is poor and, therefore, dangerous. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this. Weakened systems need a mature, wholesome, mellow liquor. That's precisely, what the I. W. HARPER Whisky is. Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It is vitality from nature's laboratory. It exhilarates and does not poison, for all fusel oil and impurities are removed. That's why doctors drink it. It's good for the sick and old and excellent for the young and well.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

With the New Year

LET ME WISH TO ALL

Prosperity and Happiness,

AND SUGGEST AS ONE MEANS OF HELP TO SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE,

Trade More Regularly and Largely with the Undersigned.

J. S. MARTIN'S BUTTER,
ORE HILL BUTTER,
AND ANY AND ALL SORTS OF FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A. S. HUSKE.

New Crop Raisins,

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Maccaroni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,

—AND—

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT

—AT—

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant :-: Tailor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO MAKE YOU A SUIT OR PAIR OF PANTS.

CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

12-12-95 tf

Administrator's Notice

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. A. C. Dedrick, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them to him on or before the 3rd day of January, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me.

This 27th December, 1895.

C. C. McLELLAND, Adm'r.
T. H. SUTTON and F. P. JONES, Att'ys.
1-2-96 6w

Where the Responsibility for the "Bond Robbery" Lies.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The New York World is making a strong if not an effective fight against what it terms "the robbery contemplated by the bond ring." The editor, Mr. Pulitzer, has offered to subscribe for $1,000,000 of bonds on a 3 per cent basis, pledging himself not to draw any gold from the treasury.

We judge from the strong protest which the World is making to the deal with the syndicate that there is a strong desire on the part of the metropolitan banks that have not been invited to share in the loot to break up the contemplated dicker to the end that they may have a chance to get some of the bonds in the general shuffle and scuffle that would follow a popular loan.

In point of fact a so-called "popular" loan is no more justifiable than the dicker with the syndicate. In either case the people will be robbed for the benefit of the men who have been hoarding gold for just such an emergency as the administration proposes to invent. Any bond issue for the purpose of maintaining a reserve that is not provided for by law is robbery of the people pure and simple, for the reason that the whole intention of such an issue is to give the owners of gold a safe investment for their hoards.

Under the so-called "popular" loan every dollar of bonds would either be taken up by the banks or by men who are hoarding gold in the hope of disposing of it at a profit. There would be no "popular" loan in the ordinary meaning of that term.

But what is most surprising is that the World persists in claiming that Mr. J. P. Morgan and other prominent bankers of New York are responsible for the opportunity which Mr. Cleveland gave them once and which he has offered them again to make an extraordinary profit out of the bond issues. We have no idea that Mr. Morgan and his coparceners, as sensible business men, ever dreamed that the administration would consent to the terms of the first bond dicker. They would have taken the bonds just as quickly at 110 or 112 as they did at 104. But, as business men, would they be justified in refusing to make all the profit they can out of such a transaction? We think not. They were not in Washington for the purdose of protecting the people's interests; other men had been selected for that purpose; but they were there for the purpose of making money for themselves and interests which they represent. Was it Mr. Morgan's duty to say to Mr. Cleveland: "You are wrong in giving us such an extraordinary, such unprecedented profits. You ought to look more closely after the interests of the people who have placed you here?"

No; it was Mr. Cleveland's duty to say to the bankers: "You gentlemen pretend that you desire to see gold payments maintained. You make a great fuss about it whenever you have the opportunity. You say it is to your interest that the gold standard should be perpetuated. Now, what does your anxiety in the matter amount to in dollars and cents. No bonds will be issued to replenish the reserve unless you gentlemen who have the gold lying idle are willing to pay a fair price for them." Did he do that? On the contrary, he permitted the bankers to dictate their own terms.

Now the World can certainly afford to be just in this matter. It can afford to place the responsibility for this bond robbery where it properly belongs. But instead of this it denounces Mr. Morgan and the sydicate bankers as "robber barons," "bluffers," "bulldozers" and "blackmailers." It cries out to the president: "Reject the steal, Mr. Cleveland! Smash the ring!" All this would be really admirable if Morgan and his syndicate were responsible for "rings" and dickers; if they had any power to dictate terms to the government. As a matter of fact, they have no more power to dictate terms to Mr. Cleveland than the editor of the World has to issue a popular government loan.

Then why beat about the bush? Why not go to the root of the matter at once and place the responsibility for bond issues, bond dickers, bond "rings," bond "steals" and bond "squeezes" where it properly belongs. That is to say, on the shoulders of Mr. Cleveland. The president could have rejected the terms of the syndicate. But does the World or anybody else suppose that Mr. Morgan went to Washington the other day on his own responsibility, or that he went back to New York and formed a bond syndicate without knowing the exact terms that he could make with Mr. Cleveland? It may be set down as a fact that a business man like Mr. Morgan does not enter upon such a scheme without knowing precisely what he is doing.

The World may succeed in smashing the "ring;" we sincerely hope it will; but if there is a ring its existence is due entirely to the fact that a ring is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Cleveland, and if the bonds are sold at a sacrifice it will be because Mr. Cleveland is willing to dispose of them at a sacrifice. If Mr. Cleveland is the man his intimate friends have described him to be he cannot be dictated to by the bankers. If he cares as little for them as he does for the public opinion of the country they would be in a bad way about bonds.

The Folly of Violating the Law.

The New York Times's Washington correspondent unconsciously gives an object lesson of the absurdity of the President's transfer to Treasury note holders the option of drawing gold on demand. Says the correspondent:

Ingenious suggestions have been thrown out that under the terms of the sale prescribed by the Secretary, it may be possible for a purchaser to pay his first installment, draw out gold to pay the second installment, present more greenbacks, and again use, for a third time, the gold employed to make the first payment, and go on using the same gold over and over again until the bonds are entirely paid for, without having added to the permanent stock of gold in the Treasury. This scheme is not regarded as likely to be indulged in by anybody but the most iugenious and patient of experimenters.

It is now only Jan. 7, and the Treasury will be exposed until early in February to the assaults of all who have greenbacks for which they can get gold, if they desire to use the gold with which to purchase bonds to renew the gold supply of the Treasury. The gold for redemption purposes was $58,684,000 to-day, and there were notices of the withdrawal of a net amount of $2,400,000, to be deducted from the stock. Should this process be repeated each day this week, the Treasury gold for redemption purposes would be down to $50,000,000 on Saturday, with the larger part of the month left in which to cut the remainder down to very low proportions.

The difficulty of getting greenbacks, and after that of exchanging them for gold, is admitted to be likely to act as a check to the tendency to clean out the Treasury vaults, but those who considered wise the plan of selling the bonds to a syndicate that would restrain the run upon the Treasury and secure a large part of the purchase gold from abroad, find in the menace of a run on the Treasury gold a new argument for the repetition of the old private arrangement.

At Cranbrook, in Kent, as well as in other places, it was the custom to strew the bride's pathway, not with flowers, but with emblems of the bridegroom's trade; thus a carpenter walked on shavings, a shoemaker on leather parings and a blacksmith on pieces of old iron.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Chil'dren like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
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Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
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Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

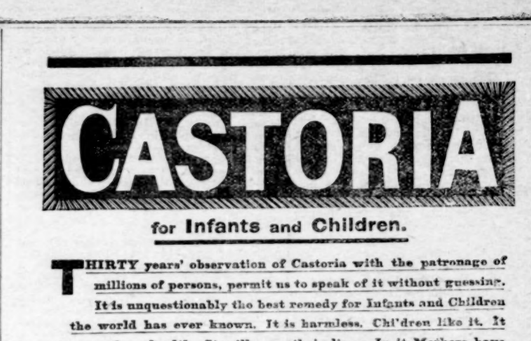
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by M. V. Levy and wife Elizabeth Levy to Walter Watson, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book B, No. 4, page 491, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, said County and State, the following described land, viz:

In Cross Creek Township, beginning at a stake on channel of Cross Creek, runs thence North 73 East 9 chains to Johnson's line, as it S 17 East 8 chains to a stump, his corner, thence N 55 East 22 chains to a stake, thence S 17 East 10 chains to a stake by a pine, thence N 73 East 11½ chains to a stake at the head of a branch, thence with Strange's line S 8 West 14½ chains, thence W 37 chains to channel of Cross Creek, thence as it to the beginning, containing 55 acres. It being a part of the Daniel Buxton land, and being the same piece or parcel of land marked No. 2 in a survey made by D. G. McDuffie for Daniel Buxton, and adjoining the lands of the Wm. B. Wright tract, Daniel Buxton and Alex. Graham, being the same tract of land conveyed to Matthew N. Levy by deed from Daniel Buxton the 6th day of January, 1886, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds for said county in Book L, No. 4, page 304.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Time of sale: Monday, January 20th, 1896.

WALTER WATSON, Mortgagee.
Dec. 17, 1895.

FOR RENT,

A Nice House on Dick Street.

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Apply to

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to cure in 30 days, ten guarantees to every $5 order. Cures weaknesses, Nervous debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, etc. Puts vitality, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediate by sexual from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, by mail, prepaid. Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

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It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Rule Out the Ring, Mr. Cleveland.

New York World.

In his foolish letter to Senator Caffery the President holds out encouragement to the crumbling syndicate, when he should complete its destruction which the irresistible force of public opinion has so well begun.

Mr. Cleveland says:

"If Mr. Morgan or any one else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the Government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a PERFECT RIGHT, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate."

Just how Mr. Morgan exercised his perfect right is shown in the contract which he drew up for signatures in the blind pool.

"J. P. Morgan & Co., propose to form a syndicate in order to make a contract with the United States Government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold payable in United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925; of this amount at least 5,750,000 to be firm, and the balance may be firm or in the form of an option in whole or in part; the price to be upon about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895. No participation hereunder shall be binding unless the equivalent of $100,000,000 of bonds are subscribed for. Subscriptions may be taken up to a larger total in the discretion of J. P. Morgan & Co., prior to execution of contract with the Government; any option to apply ratably among all firm subscriptions.

"The syndicate is to be under the management of J. P. Morgan & Co., and they are to be allowed 1 per cent. therefor.

"The undersigned agree to accept firm participations in any such syndicate to the extent set opposite their respective names, and ratably in any option, and to furnish gold accordingly, it being understood that such gold is not to be withdrawn from the United States Treasury for the purpose of said subscription."

The assurance which Mr. Morgan felt he was in a "condition to negotiate" is further illustrated by his action in locking up gold in this city, in Boston and Chicago, and pledging the precious metal in Berlin and London.

But in view of all the scandalous facts the President owed it to himself and to the American public to notify this syndicate that it could not put itself in a "condition to negotiate," no matter how much gold it might succeed in cornering. It has become a question of principle, not of policy. The credit, independence and honor of the nation are involved. The Administration cannot in justice deal a second time with a secret syndicate which has once robbed the Treasury and again depleted the gold reserve as a basis for further extortion.

Instead of holding out hope and encouragement to these money kings who have banded together to control the Treasury for their private and personal profit, the President should at once and forever put an end to their plots. He should serve notice upon the ringsters that under no circumstances will their bid be considered. What has a government of the people, for the people and by the people to do with secret syndicates? How can such a government deal with a group of men banded together to destroy competition and arrogantly dictate the price that shall be paid for the nation's obligations? Does not the President see that it is his duty as the trustee of the nation to speak plainly to the secret syndicators? Can he not understand that it is incumbent upon him as custodian of the national dignity to discourage all bids, offers, hopes and threats based upon such insulting propositions as "all or none," and "our price or no price at all?"

And why? For a free government cannot do business with a combine or a hold-up or a strike, even if the strikers are, as in this case, purse potentates, because this blind pool has tried to corner the gold, has tried to shut off the Government supply whether from national banks or from abroad; because the Morgan raiders have tried to frighten the people and the small bankers from their intention of bidding.

There is no other course open to an honest government of the people but to make these offers of bonds really equal for all so that every individual shall be free to bid. Why should the services of a Wall street lord protector and manipulator be asked or tolerated?

Should not the Government say at the outset: "Yes, gentlemen of the syndicate, we want your gold and we are glad to have your bids as INDIVIDUALS. You are welcome to bid independently, separately, publicly, equally, justly. But you must not, shall not bid as a combine, monopoly, trust, band of strikers or masked banditti. You must subscribe to the government directly, not through Mr. Morgan secretly. There must not and shall not be two sets of bids, one by the honest people to the Treasury directly and another to or through Mr. Morgan. This government will deal directly and openly with the people, and will not deal with secret syndicates under any circumstances."

Instead of recognizing the "right" of this Wall street ring to corner gold and discourage small investors it should be just the reverse. It is the duty of the President to rule out the ring completely and finally.

These things are in the minds of the people of this nation, whose will, welfare and honor are opposed by the secret plotting of the less than seventy members of the gold combine. It is seventy against seventy millions. Never, never will this greatest and freest of all nations submit to syndicate rule over the National Treasury. Pride, morality and national self-respect forewarn and forbid.

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Now subscribers to PUBLIC OPINION are offered the opportunity to get two excellent periodicals for the price of one. That is to say each new subscriber to PUBLIC OPINION, by paying merely the regular subscription price ($2.50) may receive in addition his choice of a year's subscription to one of the following monthlies: *McClure's Magazine, Cosmopolitan Magazine. Munsey's Magazine, Ladies' Home Journal, Godey's Magazine.* Or the subscriber may, if he prefers, have instead of one of these magazines a copy of the McClure "Life of Napoleon," written by Miss Tarbell and beautifully bound and illustrated, the best popular history of Napoleon published. This offer is an uncommonly liberal one. If you do not know what PUBLIC OPINION is, send your name on a postal card to the PUBLIC OPINION COMPANY, 13 Astor Place, New York City, and receive a sample copy; or call at this office for information.

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Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville vs. J. M. Williams and others made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale, *for cash*, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., an undivided one-third interest of the said J. M. Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly Swamp and McKay's Creek, adjoining Smith, Nixon, Blue and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1896.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER.
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:23 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 31	12 53	.....	.....
Arrive Florence..	7 15	3 00	.....	.....
	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 53	.....	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	3 02	.....	.....	7 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	.....	10 00
	P. M.			A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
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MOQUETTE CARPETS,
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